3. Strict; rigorous.
Therefore hold I *ſtrait* all thy commandments; and all falſe ways I utterly abhor. *Pſalms, Common Prayer.*
Fugitives are not relieved by the profit of their lands in England, for there is a *ſtraighter* order taken. *Spenſer.*
He now, forſooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and ſome *ſtrait* decrees
That lay too heavy on the commonwealth. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Difficult; diſtreſsful.
Proceed no *ſtraiter* 'gainſt our uncle Glo'ſter,
Than from the evidence of good eſteem,
He be approv'd in practice culpable. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
5. It is uſed in oppoſition to crooked, but is then more properly written *ſtraight*. [See STREIGHT.]
A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the ſight of the ſounding body, and ſounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *ſtreight* ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

STRAIT. *n. ſ.*
1. A narrow paſs, or frith.
Plant garriſons to command the *ſtreights* and narrow paſſages. *Spenſer.*
Honour travels in a *ſtreight* ſo narrow,
Where one but goes abreaſt. *Shakeſpeare's Troil. and Creſſida.*
Fretum Magellanicum, or Magellan's *Straits*. *Abbot.*
They went forth unto the *ſtraits* of the mountain. *Judith.*
The Saracens brought together with their victories their language and religion into all that coaſt of Africk, even from Egypt to the *ſtreights* of Gibraltar. *Brerewood on Languages.*
2. Diſtreſs; difficulty.
The independent party which abhorred all motions towards peace, were in as great *ſtreights* as the other how to carry on their deſigns. *Clarendon.*
It was impoſſible to have adminiſtred ſuch advice to the king, in the *ſtreight* he was in, which being purſued might not have proved inconvenient. *Clarendon.*
Thyſelf
Bred up in poverty, and *ſtreights* at home,
Loſt in a deſart here, and hunger-bit. *Milton's Paradiſe Reg.*
Thus Adam, fore beſet! reply'd,
O heav'n! in evil *ſtreight* this day I ſtand
Before my Judge. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Let no man who owns a Providence grow deſperate under any calamity or *ſtrait* whatſoever, but compoſe the anguiſh of his thoughts upon this one conſideration, that he comprehends not thoſe ſtrange unaccountable methods by which Providence may diſpoſe of him. *South's Sermons.*
Some modern authors obſerving what *ſtraits* they have been put to in all ages, to find out water enough for Noah's flood, ſay, Noah's flood was not univerſal, but a national inundation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make,
I muſt not merit you, or muſt forſake:
But in this *ſtreight*, to honour I'll be true,
And leave my fortune to the gods and you. *Dryden.*
Cæſar ſees
The *ſtreights* to which you're driven, and as he knows
Cato's high worth, is anxious for your life. *Addiſon's Cato.*
Ulyſſes made uſe of the pretence of natural infirmity to conceal the *ſtraits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Broome.*
To STRAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.
If your laſs
Interpretation ſhould abuſe, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty; you were *ſtraited*
For a reply, at leaſt, if you make care
Of happy holding her. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
To STRAI'TEN. *v. a.* [from *ſtrait*.]
1. To make narrow.
The city of Sion has a ſecure haven, yet with ſomething a dangerous entrance, *ſtraitened* on the north ſide by the ſea-ruined wall of the mole *Sandys's Journey.*
If this be our condition, thus to dwell
In narrow circuit, *ſtraiten*'d by a foe,
Subtile or violent. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Whatever *ſtraitens* the veſſels, ſo as the channels become more narrow, muſt heat; therefore ſtrait cloaths and cold baths, heat. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
2. To contract; to confine.
The *ſtraitning* and confining the profeſſion of the common law, muſt naturally extend and enlarge the juriſdiction of the church. *Clarendon.*
The landed man finds him aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *ſtreightning* of his fortune, whilſt the monied man keeps up his gain. *Locke.*
Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *ſtreightened* and confined to the number, bulk, and diſtance of its objects. *Addiſon.*
The cauſes which *ſtraiten* the Britiſh commerce, will enlarge the French. *Addiſon's State of the War.*
3. To make tight; to intend.
Stretch them at their length,
And pull the *ſtreighten'd* cords with all your ſtrength. *Dryd.*





Morality, by her falſe guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and caſuiſtry in lawn,
Gaſps, as they *ſtraiten* at each end the cord,
And dies when dulneſs gives her page the word. *Dunciad.*
4. To deprive of neceſſary room.
Waters when *ſtraitned* as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noiſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
He could not be *ſtreightned* in room or proviſions, or compelled to fight. *Clarendon.*
Several congregations find themſelves very much *ſtraitned*, and if the mode encreaſe, I wiſh it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings, *Addiſon's Spectator.*
5. To diſtreſs; to perplex.
Men by continually ſtriving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, ſeem to be *ſtraitned* for want of room. *Ray.*

STRAI'TLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrait*.]
1. Narrowly.
2. Strictly; rigorouſly.
Thoſe laws he *ſtraitly* requireth to be obſerved without breach or blame. *Hooker.*
3. Cloſely; intimately.

STRAI'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrait*.]
1. Narrowneſs.
The town was hard to beſiege, and uneaſy to come unto, by reaſon of the *ſtraitneſs* of all the places 2 *Macab.* xii.
It is a great errour, and a narrowneſs or *ſtraitneſs* of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be an union in ſovereignty, or a conjunction in pact. *Bacon's Holy War.*
The *ſtreitneſs* of my conſcience will not give me leave to ſwallow down ſuch camels. *King Charles.*
2. Strictneſs; rigour.
If his own life anſwer the *ſtraitneſs* of his proceeding, it ſhall become him well. *Shakeſpeare.*
Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables did exclude the females from inheriting, and had many other *ſtraitneſſes* and hardſhips which were ſucceſſively remedied. *Hale.*
3. Diſtreſs; difficulty.
4. Want; ſcarcity.
The *ſtraitneſs* of the conveniences of life amongſt them had never reached ſo far, as to the uſe of fire, till the Spaniards brought it amongſt them. *Locke.*

STRAITLA'CED. *adj.* [*ſtrait* and *lace*.] Stiff; conſtrained; without freedom.
Let nature have ſcope to faſhion the body as ſhe thinks beſt; we have few well-ſhaped that are *ſtraitlaced*, or much tamper'd with. *Locke on Education.*

STRAKE. The obſolete preterite of *ſtrike*. Struck.
Did'ſt thou not ſee a bleeding hind
Whoſe right haunch earſt my ſtedfaſt arrow *ſtrake*. *Spenſer.*
Fearing leſt they ſhould fall into the quick-ſands, they *ſtrake* ſail, and ſo were driven. *Acts* xxvii. 17.

STRAND. *n. ſ.* [ſtrand, Saxon; *ſtrande*, Dutch; *ſtrend*, Illandick.] The verge of the ſea or of any water.
I ſaw ſweet beauty in her face;
Such as the daughter of Agenor had,
That made great Jove to humble him to her hand,
When with his knees he kiſs'd the Cretan *ſtrand*. *Shakeſp.*
Some wretched lines from this neglected hand,
May find my hero on the foreign *ſtrand*,
Warm'd with new fires. *Prior.*

To STRAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the ſhallows.
Tarchon's alone was loſt, and *ſtranded* ſtood,
Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood. *Dryden's Æneid.*
I have ſeen of both thoſe kinds from the ſea, but ſo few that they can only be ſuch as have ſtrayed from their main reſidence, and been accidentally intercepted and *ſtranded* by great ſtorms. *Woodward on Foſſils.*
Some from the *ſtranded* veſſel force their way,
Fearful of fate they meet it in the ſea;
Some who eſcape the fury of the wave,
Sicken on earth, and ſink into a grave. *Prior.*

STRANGE. *adj.* [*eſtrange*, French; *extraneus*, Latin.]
1. Foreign; of another country.
I do not contemn the knowledge of *ſtrange* and divers tongues. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*
The natural ſubjects of the ſtate ſhould bear a ſufficient proportion to the *ſtrange* ſubjects that they govern. *Bacon.*
2. Not domeſtick.
As the man loves leaſt at home to be,
That hath a ſluttiſh houſe, haunted with ſpirites;
So ſhe, impatient her own faults to ſee,
Turns from herſelf, and in *ſtrange* things delights. *Davies.*
3. Wonderful; cauſing wonder.
It is evident, and it is one of the *ſtrangeſt* ſecrets in ſounds, that the whole ſound is not in the whole air only; but is alſo in every ſmall part of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
*Strange* alteration in me. *Milton.*





It is *ſtrange* they ſhould be ſo ſilent in this matter, when there were ſo many occaſions to ſpeak of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed ſuch an infallible judge of controverſies. *Till.*
*Strange* to relate, from young Iulus' head
A lambent flame aroſe, which gently ſpread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden's Æn.*
*Strange* to relate, the flames, involv'd in ſmoke
Of incenſe, from the ſacred altar broke. *Dryden's Æn.*
3. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.
Deſire my man's abode, where I did leave him:
He's *ſtrange* and peeviſh. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
A *ſtrange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every body I would be thus obliged. *Suckling.*
4. Unknown; new.
Long cuſtom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *ſtrange* in their ears. *Hooker.*
Here is the hand and ſeal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not; and the ſignet is not *ſtrange* to you. *Shak.*
Joſeph ſaw his brethren, but made himſelf *ſtrange* unto them. *Gen.* lxii. 7.
Here paſſion firſt I felt,
Commotion *ſtrange!* *Milton.*
5. Remote.
She makes it *ſtrange*, but ſhe would be beſt pleas'd
To be ſo anger'd with another letter. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Uncommonly good or bad.
This made David to admire the law of God at that *ſtrange* rate, and to advance the knowledge of it above all other knowledge. *Tillotſon.*
7. Unacquainted.
They were now, like ſand without lime, ill bound together, at a gaze, looking *ſtrange* one upon another, not knowing who was faithful. *Bacon.*

STRANGE. *interj.* An expreſſion of wonder.
*Strange!* what extremes ſhould thus preſerve the ſnow,
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*
*Strange!* that fatherly authority ſhould be the only original of government, and yet all mankind not know it. *Locke.*

To STRANGE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be aſtoniſhed.
Were all the aſſertions of Ariſtotle ſuch as theology pronounceth impieties, which we *ſtrange* not at from one, of whom a father ſaith, *Nec Deum coluit, nec curavit.* *Glanv.*

STRA'NGELY. *adv.* [from *ſtrange*.]
1. With ſome relation to foreigners.
As by ſtrange fortune
It came to us, I do in juſtice charge thee
That thou commend it *ſtrangely* to ſome place,
Where chance may nurſe or end it. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
2. Wonderfully; in a way to cauſe wonder, but with a degree of diſlike.
My former ſpeeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can interpret farther: only, I ſay,
Things have been *ſtrangely* borne. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
How *ſtrangely* active are the arts of peace,
Whoſe reſtleſs motions leſs than wars do ceaſe;
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noiſe;
And war more force, but not more pains, employs. *Dryden.*
We ſhould carry along with us ſome of thoſe virtuous qualities, which we were *ſtrangely* careleſs if we did not bring from home with us. *Sprat's Sermons.*
In a time of affliction the remembrance of our good deeds will *ſtrangely* cheer and ſupport our ſpirits. *Calamy.*

STRA'NGENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrange*.]
1. Foreignneſs; the ſtate of belonging to another country.
If I will obey the Goſpel, no diſtance of place, no *ſtrangeneſs* of country can make any man a ſtranger to me. *Sprat.*
2. Uncommunicativeneſs; diſtance of behaviour.
Ungird thy *ſtrangeneſs*, and tell me what I ſhall vent to my lady. *Shakeſ. Twelfth Night.*
Will you not obſerve
The *ſtrangeneſs* of his alter'd countenance? *Shakeſ. H. VI.*
3. Remoteneſs from common apprehenſion; uncouthneſs.
Men worthier than himſelf
Here tend the ſavage *ſtrangeneſs* he puts on;
And undergo, in an obſerving kind,
His humourous predominance. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*
This raiſed greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the *ſtrangeneſs* and ſeeming unreaſonableneſs of all the former articles. *South's Sermons.*
4. Mutual diſlike.
In this peace there was an article that no Engliſhman ſhould enter into Scotland, and no Scottiſhman into England, without letters commendatory: this might ſeem a means to continue a *ſtrangeneſs* between the nations; but it was done to lock in the borderers. *Bacon.*
5. Wonderfulneſs; power of raiſing wonder.
If a man, for curioſity or *ſtrangeneſs* ſake, would make a puppet pronounce a word, let him conſider the motion of the inſtruments of voice, and the like ſounds made in inanimate bodies. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*



STRA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*eſtranger*, French.]
1. A foreigner; one of another country.
I am a moſt poor woman, and a *ſtranger*,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indifferent. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*
Your daughter hath made a groſs revolt;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling *ſtranger*
Of here and every where. *Shakeſpeare.*
There is no place in Europe ſo much frequented by *ſtrangers*, whether they are ſuch as come out of curioſity, or ſuch who are obliged to attend the court of Rome. *Addiſon on Italy.*
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And *ſtrangers* to the ſun yet ripen here. *Granville.*
After a year's inter-regnum from the death of Romulus, the ſenate of their own authority choſe a ſucceſſor, and a *ſtranger*, merely upon the fame of his virtues. *Swift.*
2. One unknown.
*Strangers* and foes do ſunder, and not kiſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
You did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me, as you ſpurn a *ſtranger* cur
Over your threſhold. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are wholly aliens and *ſtrangers* the one to the other. *Bacon.*
That *ſtranger* gueſt the Taphean realm obeys. *Pope.*
They came, and near him plac'd the *ſtranger* gueſt. *Pope.*
3. A gueſt; one not a domeſtick.
He will vouchſafe
This day to be our gueſt: bring forth and pour
Abundance, fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *ſtranger*. *Milton.*
4. One unacquainted.
My child is yet a *ſtranger* in the world;
She hath not ſeen the change of fourteen years. *Shakeſp.*
I was no *ſtranger* to the original: I had alſo ſtudied Virgil's deſign, and his diſpoſition of it. *Dryden.*
5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowſhip.
I unſpeak my detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames upon myſelf,
For *ſtrangers* to my nature. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To STRA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To eſtrange; to alienate.
Will you with thoſe infirmities ſhe owes,
Dower'd with our curſe, and *ſtranger'd* with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakeſpeare.*

To STRA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*ſtrangulo*, Latin.]
1. To choak; to ſuffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath.
His face is black and full of blood;
His eye-balls farther out, than when he liv'd;
Staring full ghaſtly, like a *ſtrangled* man. *Shakeſ. H. VI.*
Shall I not then be ſtifled in the vault,
To whoſe foul mouth no healthſome air breathes in,
And there be *ſtrangled* ere my Romeo comes? *Shakeſpeare.*
Do'ſt thou not know that thou haſt *ſtrangled* thine huſbands? *Tob.* iii. 8.
The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and *ſtrangled* for his lioneſſes, and filled his holes with prey. *Nah.*
So heinous a crime was the ſin of adultery, that our Saxon anceſtors compelled the adultereſs to *ſtrangle* herſelf; and he who debauched her was to be hanged over her grave. *Aſhſt.*
2. To ſuppreſs; to hinder from birth or appearance.
By th' clock, 'tis day;
And yet dark night *ſtrangles* the travelling lamp:
Is't night's predominance, or the day's ſhame? *Shak. Macb.*

STRA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrangle*.] One who ſtrangles.
The band that ſeems to tie their friendſhip together, will be the very *ſtrangler* of their amity. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

STRA'NGLES. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrangle*.] Swellings in a horſe's throat.

STRANGULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrangle*.] The act of ſtrangling; ſuffocation; the ſtate of being ſtrangled.
A ſponge is miſchievous, not in itſelf, for its powder is harmleſs; but becauſe, being received into the ſtomach, it ſwelleth, and, occaſioning its continual diſtenſion, induceth a *ſtrangulation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The reduction of the jaws is difficult, and, if they be not timely reduced, there happen paralyſis and *ſtrangulation*. *Wiſe.*

STRA'NGURY. *n. ſ.* [στραγγουρία; *ſtrangurie*, French.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtroppe*, Dutch; *ſtroppo*, Italian.] A narrow long ſlip of cloath or leather.
Theſe cloaths are good enough to drink in, and ſo be theſe boots too; an' they be not, let them hang themſelves in their own *ſtraps*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
I found but one huſband, a lively cobler, that kicked and ſpurred all the while his wife was carrying him on; and had ſcarce paſſed a day without giving her the diſcipline of the *ſtrap*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

STRAPPADO. *n. ſ.* Chaſtiſement by blows
Were I at the *ſtrappado*, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

STRA'PPING. *adj.* Vaſt; large; bulky. Uſed of large men or women in contempt.



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